

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

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VOLUME XL--NUMBER 159.

A JOSEPH'S COAT

Gathering Now in Great Labor at St. Louis.

A QUEER COMPOSITE CONVENTION.

Made Up Delegates of Almost Every Stripo.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE PREDOMINATES

With the Knights of Labor a Close Second.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

Recognized and Miss Willard Makes a Stirring Speech.

The Georgia Delegation Keeps the Convention in a Constant Tarnish.

A Third Party will Surely be Born, and the Nominee will Have to Stand on a Platform Favoring the Sub-Treasury Scheme, Free Coinage of Silver, Woman Suffrage, Prohibition and Other Planks too Numerous to Mention--A Day of Humor and Distraction.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.--"It has been said that this convention to-day will be a Kilkeny fight," was the startling fashion in which Chairman Cannon opened the big convention of farmers and laborers which was supposed to be in session to prepare the way for nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Chairman Cannon raspingly proceeded, advising any would-be leaders who were not present for harmonious action to get out of the way or be stepped upon. He then announced that the committee on credentials had been in session practically all night and would now present a partial report.

The report of the credentials committee recommended seating 240 delegates from the Farmers' Alliance, 53 F. M. A., 37 Knights of Labor, 95 Farmers Alliance, 5 National Citizens Alliance, 97 Colored F. M. A., 27 National Citizens Independent Alliance, 75 Patrons of Industry, 25 Patrons of Industry, total 677. The Farmers' Alliance was given 25 delegates-at-large, and 13 minor detached organizations and individuals were given a representation of 58. The contest from Georgia was left with the committee to wrestle with.

Ignatius Donnelly moved an amendment that Miss Frances Willard, Lady Somerset, Clara Hoffmann and P. H. Ingalls be seated as delegates representing the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. The amendment was greeted with deafening cheers, and the amendment and report was adopted, going through like wildfire.

The threat of Chairman Cannon, that "kickers would be trampled out of sight," seemed for the time being to have given the convention an extraordinary impetus for business, and on motion of Donnelly it was resolved that during a recess a committee on platform be appointed on a compromise basis. Instead of precipitating another of the oft-fought conflicts between the method of choosing representatives by states or by organizations, the Donnelly plan was to give each national organization three representatives on the platform committee and each state one representative.

A PROTEST FROM POWDERLY.

General Weaver moved the election of President Polk, of the Farmers' Alliance, as permanent chairman of the convention. The motion was seconded like lightning and Temporary Chairman Cannon put the motion like another flash, declaring the election of Mr. Polk unanimous. In an instant Mr. Powderly, of the K. of L., was on his feet protesting that the proceedings were irregular. He declared, however, that the Knights of Labor in the convention would vote solidly for Polk. Others besides Powderly added their protest, and Mr. Polk, apparently seeing that he had been placed in a false position, came to the front of the stage and announced that if there were objections to the manner of his election he would be willing to relinquish the position to which he had been chosen. An Illinois delegate vociferously interrupted with a motion for reconsideration of the election of Polk, and the motion was carried.

Dr. McCune advocated a vote by states instead of by organizations. The Donnelly compromise of voting by both organizations and states again came successfully to the front, however, with much confusion and many parliamentary tangles Polk was then formally nominated by a half dozen delegates simultaneously, in different parts of the hall. Kentucky at the last moment slipped in with the name of Ben Terrill, of Texas, and the voting began by roll call, organizations being called first. The Farmers' Alliance immediately brought 246 votes for Polk, the F. M. A. with their 53 votes, and the Knights of Labor with 82. The announcement of the vote of the Knights, made by Powderly, was greeted with great cheering. The voting went on solidly for Polk, even the colored Alliance wheeling into line unanimously for him. The colored men got a cheer from the Polk men for the compliment.

POLK'S ELECTION MADE UNANIMOUS.

Mr. Terrill, after the balloting had proceeded somewhat further, appeared on the stage and stated that the use of his name had been without his knowledge and he desired to withdraw. Polk's election was then made unanimous without any more friction. In taking the gavel Mr. Polk said the convention had come here for action. A voice in the audience yelled a stentorian "Amen."

Dr. McCune attempted to edge in a motion and a few remarks, but was promptly headed off by Chairman Polk, who said the next order of business was the election of vice presidents and other officers.

Wild cheering was elicited by Wardell, of South Dakota, who nominated Miss Frances Willard as one of the vice presidents. Kentucky nominated

Terrill once more as the favorite of that state. Both were chosen unanimously. Miss Willard was called upon to address the convention. She was enthusiastically received, and made a ringing address of congratulation.

John W. Hay was made secretary of the convention by common consent and this was followed by the reading of a telegram of greeting by Mr. Powderly from District Assembly 40, of New York.

A COLORED MAN'S COMPLAINT.

A sensation was caused by Warwick, a colored delegate from Virginia, arising at this juncture and stating in a dignified but extremely earnest manner that the Colored Alliance seemed to be getting no recognition in the convention. He firmly demanded that this be stopped. A delegate in the rear of the hall flippantly suggested that Mr. Warwick be given an office--that of an assistant secretary. The convention took the suggestion seriously, and Gilmore of Georgia, with marked show of courtesy, asked that Warwick's election be made unanimous. An Alabama delegate loudly proclaimed that it could never be done. A vote was taken, and to the Alabama man's surprise and chagrin only one negative voice was heard in the vast hall--his own.

While a motion by Simpson, of Kansas, to adjourn for two hours was pending, Dr. McCune adroitly secured the floor long enough to read a telegram from Messrs. Whitaker and Davis, who have been advocating the anti-option bill in Washington urging that the conference adopt a resolution asking Congress to pass the anti-option bill. A wrangle took place immediately. Simpson and McCune locked horns to the delight of the spectators. General Weaver and Powderly finally smoothed the feelings of the combatants by securing a recess of thirty minutes with the understanding that the committee asked by McCune be appointed.

General Weaver and Mr. Powderly finally smoothed the feelings of the combatants by securing a recess of thirty minutes, with the understanding that the committee asked by McCune be appointed. The third party fight in dead earnest was suddenly thrown into the convention by the report of the committee on credentials, seating Post and Branch, the two Third party delegates, whom it was sought to shut out. Post, in a general scramble for the floor, got in first, and in the bitterest speech heard in the convention denounced Congressman Livingston, of Georgia, as attempting to hand over the Alliance in that state, bound hand and foot, to the Democratic party. The excitement caused by this accusation was intense, and scores of delegates were running about and waving their hands like so many bedlamites. After an exchange of hot personalities and extraordinary confusion the report of the credentials committee was finally adopted by a large majority, a substantial triumph for the Third parties.

The row among the Georgians continued fiercely, however, and was only ended by the sergeant-at-arms, club in hand, forcibly jamming the warring southerners down in their seats.

DISCORD IN GEORGIA.

When quiet had been measurably restored, the long list of the members of the platform committee was finally completed and read, making a total of nearly 150 members. The announcement of Post as the platform committee man from Georgia nearly started a personal encounter between him and Moses, a fellow Georgian. The convention as a whole was now thoroughly disgusted with the Georgians and plainly showed it with hisses and catcalls. Jerry Simpson turned the whole dispute into ridicule by suggesting that half the Georgia delegates be appointed to Alaska to give them a chance to cool off.

It was announced that the Georgians had at last settled their fight, Post being made platform representative from Georgia, and Wilson an anti-Third party man, the Georgia member of the anti-option committee.

The breath of the delegates was taken away later on by Willets, of Kansas, national lecturer of the Farmers Alliance. When after a half hour's roll call in the committee was completed to frame the proposed resolutions asking of Congress the passage of the anti-option law, Willets moved that the convention demand the passage of the sub-treasury bill as a means of relief for the people instead of petitioning the Washington solomons to enact the proposed anti-option law.

Mr. Wheat, lecturer for the Knights of Labor, was the first of the delegates to pull himself together. He moved to lay Willets' motion on the table, and on a vote the sub-treasury was snowed under. Kelly, of Kansas, undaunted by the fate of Willets, sprang another idea from the "Sunflower" State. He offered a resolution that the appropriation pending in Congress for a permanent census bureau, be endorsed if provision were made for continuing the investigation of the farm mortgages as a permanent part of the work of the bureau.

Jerry Simpson warmly championed Kelly's motion and Simpson's efforts were heartily seconded by Congressman Livingston, of Georgia.

LIVINGSTON'S TEARFUL APPEAL.

Livingston seized the opportunity while upon his feet to repel earnestly, almost tearfully the accusation that he ever wrote, or uttered one word favoring turning the Georgia Alliance into the Democratic camp. He invoked for the sake of the destitute people they all represented, that bickering be dropped, and that there be union and harmony. Livingston's reply to the charges against him was well received and he was accorded generous applause from all parts of the house.

Between Livingston and Simpson pulling together the convention, after some dilatory discussion, adopted the census resolution by an emphatic vote, the only resolution it afterward proved that would be adopted by the convention without reference to the platform committee. Gossip that the two noted independent congressmen were not any too friendly in agreement at Washington caused considerable comment over their successful co-operation in the convention here.

A discussion of the seemingly burning question of free coinage was now pitched among the delegates by Wilson, of Georgia, offering a resolution that the convention petition Congress for the adoption of the bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Congressman Livingston fought hard to have this resolution carried, but this time appeared hampered rather than helped by the Kansasans.

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME.

Terry, of Oregon, apparently at the instance of the Kansas men, near whom

he was seated, tacked on an amendment demanding the passage of the sub-treasury bill. Thunderous protests at this critical moment against the consideration of resolutions outside of the platform committee were varied by Willets, of Kansas, and others, and put the free coinage resolution, strange as it may seem, in imminent danger of flat defeat, so confused and befogged had the issue become.

Just in time, Walte, of Colorado, hurled himself in the breach and declared the silver men wanted no one-resolution--they wanted a silver plank where it belonged in the convention platform. He was taken at his word and the free silver resolution with its sub-treasury tail was in effect unceremoniously ordered dumped upon the table out of the way.

For nearly an hour after supper time the convention, while waiting to hear from its mammoth committee on resolutions, listened to funny miscellaneous harangues and songs, but at last, hungry and disappointed, adjourned until to-morrow.

PLANKS IN THE PLATFORM.

The committee on platform went into executive session as soon as an approximately complete round up of the many members could be made. They went to work hammer and tongs behind closed doors, and kept up their labors until far into the night.

General Weaver was proposed for chairman, but he declined, and Hugh Cavanagh, general worthy forman of the Knights of Labor, was unanimously chosen for the position. N. K. Taylor, of Tennessee, and McClelland, of Kansas, were elected secretaries. During a lull Ignatius Donnelly, who was a leading member of the committee, said to an Associated Press representative that it had been practically settled to incorporate in the platform the sub-treasury scheme, free coinage of silver, woman suffrage and prohibition. The latter point, Mr. Donnelly said, would probably cause a somewhat animated discussion, but he believed that in a modified form it would be a part of the platform.

THE "ANTI-SNAPS."

The Feeling Against Hill Among New York Democrats Growing.

New York, Feb. 23.--Nearly all the members of the "Anti-Snap" convention committee of fifty returned from Albany last night. This morning they were in a cheerful mood. The leaders are confident that the proposed state convention at Syracuse on May 31 will be recognized as the real Democratic convention, and that its delegates will be admitted to the national convention. In a few weeks the provisional state committee will enter into a full state committee and all the regular Democratic methods will be followed in the arrangements for the convention.

Ex-Mayor William B. Grace, who protested before the Hill state committee yesterday against the holding of the convention in mid-winter, is enthusiastic over the work of the committee of fifty, and its allies at Albany. He said to-day: "I knew before I went to Albany that there was widespread opposition to the 'snap' methods of the state committee, but I had no idea of the extent of the opposition until I had met representative Democrats from all parts of the state. I am now convinced that our state convention will be more truly representative of the Democrats of the state than the 'snap' convention of yesterday was."

"The meeting at Union hall issued a call for a convention on the ground that a party's power springs directly from the people, and it is proposed to make an enrollment of the Democrats in the various towns and counties and have them ask for a state convention to be held on May 31. Then the primaries for the election of delegates will be held. In this way the convention will be absolutely regular. It will spring from the people, and its strength will be shown by the number of men who join the enrollment."

"It appears to me that no national convention could possibly refuse to admit men who are sent there by a Democratic convention called at the request of Democrats of the state, and showing the numerical strength which our enrollment will develop."

An evening paper says: "In private conversation the Tammany men themselves express doubt that Hill will be nominated at Chicago, and they no longer deride the 'anti-snap' convention movement. The general sentiment of the Tammany men seemed to be embodied in this sentence: 'While Hill is the choice of our convention, I doubt if he will be nominated. We are willing to win with Hill, but we are not prepared to go down with him.'"

RECEPTION TO CLEVELAND

At Detroit--Fifteen Thousand People Pass Before Him.

DETROIT, Feb. 23.--Mr. Cleveland's special train arrived back from Toledo at 2:40 this afternoon. Governor Winans and staff, Acting Mayor Coots and the City Council were present to officially receive the distinguished guest. The Fourth regiment was drawn up in front of the station. Acting Mayor Coots in a short address presented Mr. Cleveland with a handsome engraved set of resolutions unanimously adopted by the Common Council, together with the freedom of the city. Mr. Cleveland responded in a few sentences. Governor Winans and Mayor Coots then escorted Mr. Cleveland to a carriage and were driven to Lion. Don M. Dickinson's residence.

As early as 5 o'clock crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the Hotel Cadillac, where the public reception to Mr. Cleveland was held. By 7:30 some 20,000 people were massed in the streets around the Cadillac. The reception began at 7:45. Governor Winans and staff were the first to pass before the receiving party. The general public was soon admitted and passed in a constant stream before the ex-President until 10:30 p. m. Mr. Cleveland cordially grasped the hand of each and at the close of the reception it was estimated that at least 15,000 people passed before him.

A noticeable incident of the evening was the presentation of General Alger and Senator Dolph. The line was broken for a few moments while the ex-President and General Alger exchanged courtesies amid a scene of great enthusiasm. An amusing incident and one that caused considerable laughter, was the vain endeavor of an elderly lady to embrace Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland and party leave to-morrow morning over the Michigan Central for New York.

DECEYED TO DEATH.

Servant Girls Murdered by a Man and His Flances for Plunder.

BRANLIX, Feb. 23.--The police of Magdenburg, a large town seventy-six miles from this city, are instituting an inquiry into a series of murders of servant girls, information of which they have only recently obtained. The crimes are of a most cold-blooded character, and give evidence of the brutal and utterly depraved nature of the persons who are accused of having planned and carried them into execution.

These murders resemble in most of their horrible details the startling list of murders which were not long ago unearthed in Vienna. In which city a man named Franz Schneider and his wife, by means of decoy advertisements calling for servants, lured a large number of girls to their residence where upon the first favorable opportunity, Schneider assisted in his revolting work by his wife, would treat the unfortunate girls in the most outrageous manner, and then strangle his poor victims to death, afterwards taking possession of all their bodies.

As in the Vienna murders, these latter crimes seem to have been instigated for the purpose of robbing the girls who were inveigled to their fate by means of bogus advertisements. The prisoners who are charged with the murders in Magdenburg are a man named Fritz Erbe and his fiancée, Dorothy Duntrock, and since their arrest enough evidence has been collected by the police to implicate them in the mysterious disappearance of servant girls who were seeking employment were suddenly lost sight of by their relatives and friends, who could find no trace of their whereabouts or learn anything as to what had befallen them.

Erbe and the woman Duntrock were arrested on suspicion of having murdered a servant named Kasen. According to the evidence produced by the authorities, at the examination of the accused couple, both assisted in the work of decoying Emma Kasen to her terrible fate, inducing her to visit the place they had selected for the commission of the murder on the pretense of furnishing her with a fine situation at a large salary, the intended victim falling into the hands of the murderers without the least thought of the designs which they had against her life.

Dorothy Duntrock has broken down and made a confession to the police, in which she described the manner in which the murders were committed. She admits leading the girls to a wood, where Fritz was waiting to spring upon them and where, after his bloody work was finished, the victims were stripped of all their clothing and money or valuables in their possession and their bodies were hidden in a spot where it was not likely they would be discovered.

The affair has caused a sensation in the vicinity of where the murders were committed and public indignation is very strong against the prisoners.

BLACKMAILED NOBLEMEN.

An Oxford Tutor Caught in the Meshes of the Law.

LONDON, Feb. 23.--In the Bow street court to-day the case of Mailland Moreland, who is described as an Oxford tutor, who is charged with an attempt to blackmail Lord Hothfield, was resumed.

The evidence developed the fact that the prisoner had engaged in systematic attempts to blackmail noblemen by writing letters purporting to have been written by a woman. Lord Chesterfield, Lord Ormsworth and others testified that they had received letters similar to those received by Lord Hothfield.

The solicitor representing Earl Russell, whose wife recently unsuccessfully sued for a divorce, produced a letter, signed "Ruth Moreland," which was received just before the earl married Miss Scott. It read:

"You are to be married next week. What would Miss Scott think of you if she could read your letters that are in my possession? Is it altogether impossible that she may see them before Thursday, and that hundred you owe me, of which you have not paid a penny, may so anger me that I will put the letters in my husband's hands and confess my adultery with you and cause myself to figure in the divorce court. Send an answer by return post or I will know what to do legally."

The court then adjourned.

The Deacon Scandal.

CANNES, Feb. 23.--Interest in the Deacon case shows no sign of waning. All information regarding any of the persons concerned in that tragedy is eagerly seized upon and discussed in all its bearings. Very little, if any, reliance is placed upon the statement that Mr. Deacon was aware of the intrigue between his wife and Abeille, and that he connived it.

It is held by many Americans here that the statement of Mrs. Deacon is made in an attempt to shield herself from the odium attaching to her since the discovery of her liaison and the fatal result that followed. Mrs. Deacon left for Paris on Sunday night but the Judge has summoned her to return to Grasse on Thursday.

Reading Deal to Be Investigated.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.--State Attorney General Hensel has notified President McClellan, of the Reading railroad, and President Maxwell, of the Jersey Central, that in this city on March 3 there will be given a hearing in the action being taken by Messrs. Cassatt and Powderly against the managers of the Reading, Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley roads. All parties in interest will be heard and copies of the Merger agreements or leases are asked.

Allegheny's New Mayor.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 23.--N. H. Voeghtley, Republican, was this evening elected mayor of Allegheny by the Councils of that city to serve until an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term of J. G. Wyman, whose resignation takes effect to-morrow. A lively contest had been expected, but none occurred, Mr. Voeghtley being quietly elected on the first ballot.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, fair weather and cold winds Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday night; fair Thursday.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	35	8 a. m.	35	9 a. m.	35
10 a. m.	35	11 a. m.	35	12 m.	35
1 p. m.	35	2 p. m.	35	3 p. m.	35
4 p. m.	35	5 p. m.	35	6 p. m.	35
7 p. m.	35	8 p. m.	35	9 p. m.	35
10 p. m.	35	11 p. m.	35	12 m.	35

Weather--Clear.

REPUBLICAN YEAR.

The Convention of the Republican League of Clubs

AT PARKERSBURG YESTERDAY

Attended by an Unexpectedly Large Number of Delegates

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Unbounded Enthusiasm Marks the Proceedings.

PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.

Col. John K. Thompson, an ex-Confederate Soldier.

One of the Largest Gatherings of Republicans Ever Assembled in the State--Resolutions that Have the Ring of Victory in Every Paragraph. An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting at the Academy of Music--Langston's Eloquent Effort--Temporary Chairman Pollack's Address to the Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 23.--The first move in the campaign of 1892 in West Virginia has been made by the Republicans, and notwithstanding the fact that it is so far ahead of the opening of hostilities the result may be said to be highly satisfactory to the movers. Little more could be expected from an energetic party in the very heat of a fight than was witnessed here to-day. The state convention of the West Virginia League of Republican clubs was more than a mere success, it was pronounced by old campaigners to be decidedly one of the best, if indeed, it was not the best in point of numbers, enthusiasm and the representative character of the participants of all the political gatherings in the state. It was as fine a body of men as ever met together for any purpose, was particularly harmonious and will result not only in a lasting benefit to the party in a social way, but do great good so far as organization for actual work goes. Unlike the average nominating convention there was an absence of anything like the clashing of sections or personal rivalries and jealousies. The spirit with which the whole league organization is imbued, that of good fellowship and the highest good of the party and the welfare of its principles, was ever present and inspired individuals as well as the convention as a body. There was no booming of candidates, no pulling and hauling, no wire working every person was here for a common purpose and that purpose was the good of the Republican cause in West Virginia. It didn't need anybody to tell an onlooker that West Virginia Republicans are not split into factions this year. The fact was apparent; it was written on every countenance; it was manifest in the firmness and cordiality of every handshake; it seemed made for the occasion and the occasion seemed made for the day. The sun never shone brighter, the air was never more balmy and the spirit that prevailed among those who enjoyed the day was never better. Victory was in the air and everybody was happy. It was, in short, a good Republican day.

According to the report of the credentials committee one hundred and twenty-one clubs were represented by from two to twenty delegates each. There were as high as seventy-five from a single county, and so far as I am able to learn not more than two counties in the state were unrepresented. The actual working membership of the clubs represented is 545. Those do not include the membership of the central clubs that frequently number all the Republican voters of a county or district. The earnestness that inspires Republicans this year is evidenced by the fact that there were delegates here to-day who traveled over seven hundred miles to reach Parkersburg at heavy expense. That speaks volumes and ought to encourage the party throughout the state. The total number of actual delegates was about 500, and they filled the down stairs seats of the Academy of Music, the family circle being reserved for spectators. The work of the convention was done with dispatch and harmony. Differences of opinion occasionally arose, but they were not serious and were always amicably adjusted. The good spirit with which everyone entered the convention hall prevailed throughout.

Great disappointment was felt at the absence of Secretary Elkins, Mr. Mason and other distinguished men who were unavoidably kept away, but their telegrams of hearty good will served to help bridge over the void caused by this regret. The officers chosen to do the League work this year are active men and there is a general feeling that the convention made a ten strike in this direction.

The speaking to-night was the most enjoyable feature. The Academy of Music was packed to overflowing and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

One idea that was urged by all the speakers in to-day's convention, and which had evidently been carried out by the Republicans at home in the selection of delegates, was that the young men should be pushed to the front in the party work. The convention was remarkable for the large number of young men in it. Young blood is invigorating the veins of the Republican party of West Virginia this year, and to-day's league meeting fully demonstrated it. It was an impressive sight to witness President Thompson, an ex-Confederate soldier, introduce a colored orator to a Republican convention, and in doing so refer to him as a gifted speaker whom he was proud to present to his fellow citizens. Surely the world moves, and the grand Republican doctrine of equal American citizenship is a fact.

THE CONVENTION.

Morning Proceedings--Temporary Chairman Pollack's Ringing Address.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Feb. 23.--The hour for calling the State Republican

League together at the Academy of Music was fixed at 12 o'clock noon, that delegations which had postponed coming to Parkersburg until this morning should arrive on the trains up to that hour. Though there had been some complaint about the lateness of the hour the result vindicated this arrangement, for although there was a sufficient number on hand to organize a convention earlier, the majority of those who participated in what proved to be one of the best political gatherings ever held in West Virginia arrived on the late morning trains. The delegates were late, therefore, in gathering at the hall and it was fully three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time before the convention was called to order. When Secretary Alexander in the absence of President Elkins rapped the meeting to order the lower part of the Opera House was filled with duly accredited delegates. Every seat was filled and every county represented.

AN INSPIRING SIGHT.

It was a sight that inspired every Republican present with the fact that the Republican party in West Virginia from the Panhandle to the Kentucky line, from the Potomac to the Ohio, is thoroughly alive this year and that the young vigorous blood of the organization is at the front for the greatest campaign in the history of the state.

The convention hall was conveniently arranged for the occasion, the placards designating the location of the counties guiding the delegates to their seats so that the absence of confusion in seating was an agreeable feature. The stage was decorated with flags and bunting, and all arrangements for seating delegates and for the press were perfect, for all of which the local clubs entertaining the convention are entitled to the thanks of the Republicans of the state.

Secretary Alexander, in calling the convention to order, stated that in the absence of the president it devolved upon him to open the meeting and he would do so by introducing as the temporary presiding officer the Hon. Augustus Pollack, of Wheeling. Mr. Pollack's name was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and when he stepped forward to assume the chair he was received with great cheers. Inspired by the cordial greeting, Mr. Pollack delivered what was considered by those who knew him best to be one of the happiest efforts of his life. Almost every sentence that fell from his lips was greeted with applause, and when he mentioned the names of leading West Virginia Republicans the convention broke loose. The mention of the magnificent administration which President Harrison has given the country created enthusiasm second only to that with which the magic name of Blaine was received.

MR. POLLACK'S SPEECH.

Following is Mr. Pollack's speech: MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW REPUBLICANS:--The honor and pleasure of identification with this imposing assemblage is on my part associated with a sense of personal obligation for your manifestation of cordiality and esteem.

This gathering of the representatives of the Republican clubs of West Virginia presents an inspiring and patriotic spectacle and furnishes a most encouraging cause for party congratulation. [Applause.]

Every member of this grand assemblage appears imbued with the determination that the protection of the dignity of American labor and the intrinsic value of a sound dollar shall not be surrendered to the Democratic party [cheers and applause] and that the administration and legislation of West Virginia shall be restored to that party to which our state and the Union are indebted for existence. [Great applause.]

To our young state with its wealth of undeveloped resources, the approaching campaign is of imminent importance.

May I be permitted to appeal especially to the young men of West Virginia, to our farmers and workmen, to every patriotic citizen to stand by the American flag of protection and good government, which secures to them liberty, equality, prosperity and happiness superior to any other country in the world.

Need I assure them that their energies and influence legitimately devoted to the success of Republican supremacy in state and nation, is not only an honorable obligation, but a patriotic tribute of American citizenship on the altar of our country's beneficent institution? [Great applause.]

Need I add that the highest consciousness of pride in American citizenship lives in the loyal allegiance to Republicanism, to its mission of humanity and Americanism, to its aim of the highest moral, social and financial conditions of the American people.

WEST VIRGINIA'S REDEMPTION.

In the face of the traditional results of the political campaigns in West Virginia, the conviction is statistically encouraged that, if the full Republican vote is delivered at the polls during the fall elections, the possibility of reversing the political verdict of the voters of West Virginia will not engage the serious attention of usurpation. [Cheers.]

And the attainment of this result depends largely on the effectiveness of organization and energy of individual effort.

Every hamlet, every neighborhood in the state should now, before the excitement of the actual campaign begins, commence the organization of a club, establish a school in politics, where the young voter is familiarized with the obligations of good and patriotic citizenship and with the material benefits, resulting from the Republican policy and system of government.

Every club, every organization and every home should be liberally supplied with the local and state papers devoted to the interests of their community and section, which with other germane literature will furnish a library of political and other interesting and useful information.

Candidates and nominations in every district of the State should in addition to the approval and sympathy of party, command the confidence and esteem of the best people of the community.

Equipped with the impregnable history of Republican achievements in the field of good government and with its aims and mission for the future of public good, every earnest and patriotic Republican should regard himself commissioned as recruiting officer for the grand army of the party, in which every volunteer and every new convert side by side of the veterans will in